BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The Project for the Sale of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and Purchase of a Site Elsewhere.

Facts and Figures Showing the Cost of the Navy Yard Ground and Its Improvements, with Pleasing Reminiscences of Early Times.

What It is Proposed to Pay for the Ground and the Percentage of Profit Looked for in Its Transfer into City Lots.

A Big Job and Why the Brooklyn City Government Favor It.

Particular Reasons of Approval by Preminent Congressional Advocate of the Scheme.

Among the multiplicity of diversified schemes befere Congress there is none that excites as little attention, and none in which the United States gov ernment and the people at large bave really as great and vital interest, as the proposition for the sale and removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and purchase of a site elsewhere. It is alleged by those claiming to be the best posted on the subject that the originators of this mammeth scheme are working to this end, that their wish is to attract as little attention to the measure as possible, and that they purpose to push it through Congress with that quiet and dignified silence of calm and peaceful legislation characteristic of Connothing of it, or at least so that this knowledge will be of no avail in opposition to the legislative action until the same shall have become indisputably and incontrovertibly "fixed." As preparatory to this final result it is further alleged that the manipulator of the project first went to work and secured, upon ontingent purchase, the site on the Hudson river. at New London and elsewhere are only strategic feints to divert public attention from the plan of purchase thus already fully agreed upon, and thus, when the latter scheme is carried into effect, give it the appearance of being the result of careful, prolonged and honest deliberation and straightforward and impartial legislation. Whether these allegations are true or otherwise matters but little. Everybody knows how giganuc projects of this kind, in which aullions of money are involved, are frequently hurried through Congress, and that averments of zeal for the public go.d are to be taken at a large discount. facts, hard, rugged, Gradgrind-like facts, no matter what plots are laid bare or plotters assailed, and then leave the public to form its own judg-Some time since there was pub-in the Herald a full and minute description of the site on the Hudson river to which reference has been made, as also an equally detailed account of the location at New London, showing alike the advantages and disadvantages of these respective sites for a navy yard to take the place of the Brooklyn yard. With view to an impartial submission of all the facts of all sides of the case we give below a sketch of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the cost of the land and buildings of every descripsion and the dry dock and wharf improvements, and after computing the present value of the same and expense of replacing hem in a new sard show what it is proposed to pay for the yard and how this compares with what win be its value when the land and all its apportenances are removed and the land divided into city lots. The BROOKLYN NAVY YARD AS AN INCHOATE IDEA.

Our record, beginning with the primal history of the Brooklyn Navy Yard in its inchoate state, takes us back close on to the beginning of the present century. After the United States had secured their independence from the abovereignty of Great Britain it was speedly foreseen that to maintain our superingly as a great and powering government at nome and the respect abroad of the other great ruling powers of the world, and to show, as well as to asset, if need be, our maratime strength and power, a many was indispensable. The magnificent and brilliant victories achieved by our young and untried havy in the war of 1812 bear abundant testimony to the wisdom of the early founders of our government in giving proper attention to this most important branch of national defeace. Among the earliest navy yards estatolished by our government was one at Brooking. The revodefence. Among the earliest navy yards estatished by our government was one at Brooklyn. The revolutionary maxim "Not a cent for tribute, but milious for defence," was well enough in theory, but the government coffers were not than inconveniently burdened with the precious metals wrought into the current com of the reaim, and there were

away. Prudent men had then the control and disbunsement of our national mances. There was patroulum in those days, that good, od-dashioned patroulum, allied with storing integrity and consciences void of offence, that sought and worked only for the best interests of the country. Pointeat follower, and the very man and the control of our national finewer had not become part and parcel of our national finewer had not become part and parcel of our national finewer had not become the country. Pointeat fines on the point, Whileful claourating uson to catage on the point, whileful claourating uson and many and and now, and which, if it was pertugat to our present theme, which it is not, might be done at great and uncreasing length, it is only simply amisting, as evincing the simplicity of our foretathers, to aliade to the special cautions taken in the first purchase of land for a government pavy yard should be established near this city, the great commercial centre then, as it is still and must ever remain, of this country, the next thing was to get the best location, and after this to get it at the cheapest possible rate. General Samed Smith, Secretary of Manual defence-proved to be the right man in the right piace. He did not look out for a "job" for minself or the members of the proude Smith, family, his particular bloou relations, but quickly delegated to a number of navial officers the day of making the hecessary inquiries and examinations. Fighthiamary prospecting the property of their instructions not to advertise their presence by wearing uniforms, and on no account to let any one into the secret of the chipet they had in view. The commissioners to whom we have terrered to keep the property of their many of the property of the property of the property of their country of the property of their country of the prope

was in 1801, The old homestead was converted into offices the barn into a carpenter shop, and the mill into a machine shop. The first ship built was the old frigate Adams, named after John Adams, then President of the Uniteo States. As time advanced the facilities for shipbuilding were increased, more ships were builts comfortable offices and dwellings were created for the olders, new wharves and piers were constructed, and other naval vessels issuached from the stocks. Repeated and liberal appropriations were made by Cougress. Everything went on swimmingly. It soon ranked among the foremost and most efficient navy yards in the country. Our largest ships of the line were built here and others came here for overhauling and repairs. It also became an important recruiting naval station.

repairs. It also became an important recruiting naval station.

Milarging the yard.

To keep proper pace with our growing population and our growing importance as a nation is became apparent in due course of time that the Navy Yard was too small to meet the increasing requirements of our naval service. It became a necessity to buy more land. It is unnecessary to go into all the details of the subsequent purchases that were made. These were made from time to time and at varying prices until 182 acres comprises the present aggregate of land owned nere by the government and used for navy yard purposes. Of this ground thirty three acres comprise what is designated as the ordnance and cob docks across Wallabout channel, and twenty-three acres the hospital grounds. To give an idea of the prices that had to be paid for these subsequent purchases we will only mention the fact that for the swamp land (but which of course can all be made good by filling up) between the eastern boundary of the Navy Yard proper. Or that portion on this side enclosed by the encompassing yellow painted brick wall, were paid \$285,000. This purchase was made from frederick Griffing in 1848—a time in the growth of our nation considerably after the period when these making sales of real estate or anything else to the government considered it their bounden duty to ask about treble as much as if the sales were made to private parties. In 1853 there also nad to be paid to this city \$4,057 50 for surrender of its rights of tidal ownership in the Wallabout channel.

channel.

AGGREGATE OUTLAY FOR LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS.

It would be impossible without a great deal of laborious research to give the aggregate expenses incurred by the government in briaging the Brooklya Navy Yard to its present perfected state of completeness. The land cost about \$1,50,000, but the appropriations for building purposes and other improvements run back through a long series of years, and it is impossible to give otherwise than an approximation of the sum total of outlay thus incurred. The heaviest single stem of expense was for building the dry dock, which cost \$3,00,000. For the various machine stops and the machinery in them, which is of the best and most expensive kind, humenso sams have been paid. Some of these are quite new, as, for instance, the from plating shop, which is one of the largest as well as one of the floest in the country. The new receiving storehouse is an immense as well as a most expensive structure. All the buildings for mechanical purposes are most solidly constructed buildings, put up as such buildings ought to be, not to last for a short period, but to be, not to last for a short period, but to be, not to last for a short period, but to specify them in detail. And then there are the wharves and piers, which have cost an incredible sum, and the ship houses and the officer's residences, and there is the encompassing wall, which cost no small sum, and the marine barracks and the hospital buildings, each adding largely and incredibly, could the exact aggregates be given to the sum total of expenditures. It is estimated—and it is probably a low estimate—that not less than \$50,000,000 will cover this sum total.

A LOOK THROUGH THE YARD.

less than \$60,000,000 will cover this sum total.

A visit to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, no matter how often one has been there before, is always a pleasant and profitable employment of time. A cranky, chevronned marino at the general entrance may try and put an unpleasant preliminary barrier upon one's progress within the immense yellow walled enclosure, but once having passed this Cerberas and laughed in once's sleeve at his pleasingly harmless delusion that in him are centred the dignity and power of the government the way is clear. To describe all that is to be seen would require several columns, and besides, the subject, as regards being written, has already been rewritten and rebrushed and rehashed till it is pretty thoroughly threadbare. Passing down the paved walk, which here has a gentle dedivity, by the small octagon building used for offices and giving a basty glimpse at the fine old-fashioned mansion looking down from its migh elevation on the left, where the Admiral has his headquarters; looking hastily at the pyramidical piles of solid shot and forminable rows of big haval guns arranged with all the order of a ship of the line in a plot of ground on the left; advancing still farther, to where some brass pieces captured by General Scott during the Mexican war present their menacing muzzles almost in one's very teeth, and here also seeing some reminiscences of the most memorable naval conflicts of the late war, and not forgetting to notice the fine engineers' building vis-d-vis to the one opposite, so long used for offices, we see the ship Java on the stocks. She seems p monster on her ribbed cassing of supports. Near by is the New York, also on the stocks. She seems p monster on her ribbed cassing of supports. Near by is the New York, also on the stocks. She seems p monster on her ribbed cassing of supports. Near by is the New York, also on the stocks. She seems p monster on their the content of the south Popilia squadron a gang of men, however, is artively at work. The Shawmut is also undergoing repai A visit to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, no matte

be seen of interest. Several acros have here been filled in, a work that used to be given, by the way, to the negro recruits, and who, before the fifteenth consultational amendment was thought of, were not allowed quariers on the receiving ships, as now. Leaving the machine shops and the din and hum of its swittly moving machinery, the quiet of the marine barracks and the hospital is a marked transition. But we will not imper here. As in other portions of the yard, the most perfect system and the utmost neatness and order prevail. It is easy to be seen that there is not a more thoroughly equipped many yard in the country.

Dividing the Navy Yard into City Lors.

And hew we come to the proposition of the she of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the proposition involved in this to divide the same into city lots. This latter part of the proposition, however, is for the present kept rather ectionessly in the thork ground, but ft is plain to be seen that this is the utilinate purpose in view by the manupulators of she schemolor selling the yard and selecting a sice elsewhere. They say that the yard is worth \$40,000,000, and that they had a worth \$40,000,000,000,000,000 and the improvements could not be replaced in a new yard for considerably more than this sun, and they assert further that when the land comes to be divided into city lots it will bring \$1,000,000 at least, a sum that lactudes of course all the wharf property and the dry dock, which, it is supposed, will not, in case of sails, be diverted from its present use. The whole ground is susceptible of easy division into city lots. It is supposed, will not, in case of sails, be diverted from its present use. The whole ground is to run high, Sands, Prospect, Evans, Plymouth, Marshall and other streets to the west side parallel with Fushing avenue, adelphilstreet, Clermout and Vanderbil avenues. Ultimo avenue, Hamilton avenue and Washington avenue, and effect in the case of the property had a continued to the property bring nevenue, the southerly boundary, and interes

Mr. Ike Anderson, who has arrived from the Ely district, prings word that Dave James, "over saider," and some other White Pine boys, who recently located ranches in Rose Valley, the miles northeast of Pioche, had been run off by forty or fitsy armed Mormons from Eagle Valley. The Mormons have been accustomed to making hay in Rose Valley for several years, but no survey or other improvements on the land were ever made by the Saints, as they lived in Eagle Valley, some miles distant. James and his party throught the valley was subject to location and proceeded to file an application for the necessary survey and also went to live on the land. The Mormons has threatened them from the first, but nothing serious was appreciated until the hostic demonstration was made a few days ago. James and party left and went to Pioche, but swear they will hold their ranches at all hazards.

We expect lively times about Ely the coming season. Mormons and Genties don't mix worth a cent.—White Pine (New.) Intand Empire, March 23, district, brings word that Dave James, "over sader,

CUBA.

The Reported Emancipation of Slaves by the Captain General a Fraud-An Attempt to Impose on the American People-The Emancipado System in Cuba - The Corruptions Connected With It-Emencipation Not in the Spanish Programme.

HAVANA, March 25, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-An Associated Press telegram which appears in your issue of the 25th ult., and which, originally is calculated to create a wrong impression, and gives color of truth to the charge of General Webb tematic attempt to deceive the American people. The has issued an important decree; it grants liberty to over 2,000 negroes, prisoners of war, who had been hired out to labor by the government, with the un-derstanding that they were to become glaves after a certain date." This statement argues great ignorance on the part of the author or a wilful pervers facts. The decree of the Captain-General, as it ap-

DECREE.—By virtue of the faculties with which I am invested, and in keeping with the royal decree of the 72th October, 1853, I think fit to extend my decree (**e**) of the 21st of September uit, declaring exempt from dependency on the government the expeditions entitled Puerto Escondido, Cabanas 10, Cabanas 35, Cabanas San Diego de Junez, and Trinifad.

In consequence thereof the employers

condide, Cabanas 10, Cabanas ca, Cabanas ca, Cabanas ca, Cabanas Caban

HAVANA, Feb. 24, 1870. As can be seen from the tenor of the decree itself tt is no new thing. It is "in keeping with the royal decree of the 27th of October, 1905," made by Queen Isabella, and it is to be carried out with the "usual it and to show that it is in no sense "an initiatory step toward the emancipation of the colored people,"
a few facts are recited in reference to these "emancipados." The character is a peculiarity of the law of this island. The term is applied to those Africans taken from captured slave ships, and which, in conpression of the slave trade entered into by Spain with the civilized nations of Christendom, have want of labor on the taland these unfortu-nates, on their arrival here, have been hired out by the government to the planters for four dollars per month. This once done the negro self; for while the latter was privileged to buy himself at any time when he was able, to change his
master for such price as might be fixed upon by
arbiters appointed by law, with other guarantees
for his protection, the poor emancipado became
practically a size for life, and the formalities
thrown around his release were such as to render
an attempt at the hopeless; and only when the "First
Authority" saw fit to use his faculties in "keeping
with the decree of the 27th October, 1865." was he
restored to that liberty which was his inherent right,
and of which he had been most unjustly deprived
by the representatives of Christian Spain. It will
be seen that in no sensh was he a "prisoner of war,"
and certainly there was no understanding that he
"was to become a slave after a certain date." The
case of a certain emancipado is well known here
and often referred to. He drew \$12,500 in
the lottery. His employer, a respectable and humane man, immediately set about obtaining his release or discharge, but such were the difficulties
which he encountered at the start that he was
obliged to give over the effort, though the money
drawn from the lottery was at his disposition in accomplishing the object, and, for all that is known,
the man is still serving, unless, happily, he belongs
to one of the expeditions mentioned in the above
decree.

As with every affair of this island, fraud and orself; for while the latter was privileged to buy him-

As with every affair of this island, fraud and corruption from the start entered into the hiring of emancipados. Under the card they were to be let to those planters who had not sufficient capital to buy slaves; but this soon became a dead letter, and the capital so on became a dead letter, and the capital properties of an expedition was regarded as a godsend to the officials having in charge the disposal of the negroes. It is known that one lieutenant governor in the central part of the islaud made \$63,000 out of one expedition by receiving from the planters a douceur of from twenty to thirty ounces for each negro. The buying and selling of these was as openly carried on and as well understood by the people and government as that of the slaves. A remarkable fact may also be mentioned here. Upon estates where emancipados were employed no slaves were ever reported dead. If perchance one died he was given the name of an emancipado, who tunnedlately assumed his; a consideration was given to the cellado, or such official as had cognizance of the death, and the poor victum became a slave in reality, only he had been compelled to assume a personality not his own. In this way a large proportion of the emancipados have been reported dead who are living and slaves.

Herein I have but glanced at this system of emancipados. It would require columns of your valua-As with every affair of this island, fraud and cor-

elpados. It would require columns of your valua-ble paper to give a full knowledge of 125 frands and mormilies. My only object has been to show that the Captain General has freed no slaves, has taken

the Captain General has freed no slaves, has taken no initiatory steps toward emancipation, though doubtless for moral effect in the United States he would be happy to create such an impression through his agents here and elsewhere.

In reference to the number released by the decree it is grossly exaggerated. If my memory serves me the expectitions reterred to are all old, and it is very probable that comparatively few of the negroes brought by thein remain alive on the reports. After consulting with those familiar with such matters I am satisfied 200 would be a high estimate. As to the measure being warmly applauded by the liberal and progressive party there remains the important fact that there is no such party now, either in fact or name. The truth is, no one thought the decree of the signiest importance, save to the few unfortunates affected by it. It indicates nothing.

CHESS WATTERS.

Chess by Telegraph.

The following game of chess was recently played by telegraph between the chess clubs of Chicago and Jackson, Mich. Both clubs being ably represented an excellent game was the result. Its duration was only seven hours, which seems almost in credible, considering the circumstances under which

(Sicilian	defence.)
Chicago, tohite.	Jackson, black.
1-P to K 4	1-P to Q B 4
2-QKt to B 3	2-P to K 3
8-K Kt to B 3	3-Q Kt to B 3
4-B to Q Kt 5	4-P to Q R 3 (a)
5—H tre Kt	6-Kt P tks B (0)
6—Castles	6-P to Q4
7-P to Q 8	7-Pto K Kt 3
8-Q to K sq	8-B to Q Kt 2
9-Kt to Q R 4 (c)	9-PtoQ5
10-B to Q 2 11-Kt to K 5	10-P to Q R 4 11-B to Q 3
12-Kt to Q B 4	12-B to Q B 2
13-Kt tks B P	13-B to Q B sq
14-P to Q R 4	14-Kt to B 3
16-Pto K B 4	15—Castles
16-Kt to Kt 3	16-Kt to R4
17-B tks R P	17-Kt tks B P
18-B tks B	18-Q tks B
19-Kt tks Q P	19-P to K 4
20-Kt to K 2 (d)	20_B to K 3
21-Kt tks Kt	21—B tks Kt
22-Kt to K 2	22-B to K 3
23-P to Q Kt 8	23-P to K B 4
24 -P tks P	24-Ptks P
25-K to R sq	25-R to B 2
20-Kt to Q 4	26-B to Q 2 (e)
27-Kt to B 3	27-Q R to K sq
28-Q to Q B 3	28-P to K 5
29-17 tka P	29-P tks P
30-Kt to Kt 5	80-R to B 4
31-Q to Q B 4, ch	31-K to Kt 2
32-Kt tks K P 33-Q to Q B 3	32-Q to K 4
84 -Kt tks Q	83—Q tks Q 34—it to K 6 (/)
85-Kt to R 2	35-R to K 7
36-Kt to Kt 4	86-P to Q B 4
37-Kt to Q 3	37-RIKE BP
38-K R to Q B sq	38-R to Q 7
39-Kt tka P	39-B to K uq (9)
40-P to Q R 5	40-K to R 3
41-Kt to K 4	41-R to Q 5
42-P to O R 6 (h)	

comments on the game.

(a)—Losing time. They should have played K Kt to K 2.

(b)—Q P takes B was the correct play.

(c)—Finely conceived. The importance of this (c)—Finely conceived. The importance of this move will soon be apparent.

(d)—Played with judgment. It was necessary to dislodge the adverse knight from his commanding

(c)—Capturing Kt would evidently have been bad, (c)—Capturing Kt would evidently have been bad, because of Q takes B, &c.
(f)—This was well played.
(g)—H B to Q B 3, Kt checks and captores B.
(h)—The coup fuste.
This game renects credit on both clubs—[Chess Editor.

THE CO'A MUNIPAW STOCK CARDS During the past week there arrived at Communipaw stock yards 187 cars, containing 1,863 cattle, 5,790 hogs and 4,485 sheep. There were slaugutered within the tweek, 411 cattle, 5,730 hogs and 4,190 sheep.

ART NOTES.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was the scene of numerous and quite brillant assembly last Mona numerous and quite brillant assembly last Mon-day evening, on the occasion of the second reception of the Brooklyn Art Association. The society has been holding these receptions from time to time for some years past for the promoting of art interests and to afford the public an opportunity of seeing the latest and best works of art produced as far as posdication that the andience was large and comprised a vastly increased circle of the social scale—greater than on most former occasions. True lovers of art, whatever may be their circumstances, will always find the means of developing and cultivating their taste. It is that great majority of those who have already little or no taste an influence which, directly or indirectly, is of such vast importance; for no one will deny the influence power in beauty. To some degree it will ever assert its power. The popularity of these receptions, how-ever, which is undeniable. Is not altogether a proof of the appreciation of art, for there is always present a great proportion of that adolescent period wonder-fully indifferent to anything but liself, and which nity of rendering itself conspicuous. They even, however, have eyes, if little sense. The task of aging. It is not hopeless. The appreciation of art is not always the gauge of its excellence. The simplest work, that most easily understood, and not infrequently the worst, appeals most strongly often to the uneducated in art. It is a love of the rude prints in the nursery book which when it is remembered how late, if at all, in our day, the nursery of taste and the intellect is abandoned, we cannot but feel encouraged at opportuni-ties offered and taken for the spread of an interest

Great credit is due to the Association for their noble efforts, in spite, doubtless, of great discour-

agement, in the organization and maintenance of these receptions, which must do great good. The success with which these efforts are crowned is a restimony beyond question. The Association contemplates, like New York city—but it is to be noped with more immediate results—having soon a building of its own where there will be a permanent exhibition, open to all. The site has already been decided upon. The important part of the work—the wherewithal—has been partially settled.

A collection of paintings was displayed in the foyer during the evening, and, if not wholly appreciated, offered at least a very natural and pleasant pretext for the inamities of conversation seemingly inevitable on such occasions. Most of the pictures were those owned by private individuals and kindly loaned for the occasion, or others already familiar to the public from having been on exhibition elsewhere. Among the latter works were a fine marine view by M. de Haus; a landscape by Casilear, and several other works of eminent painters. There were many paintings of New York artists, and not so many of Brooklyn celebrity as might have been expected. Among those less known was an excelent autump scene by Mr. Parker, which was treated throughout with a great deal of feeling and evinced real merit.

COLLECTION OF MR. CHARLES HARVET.

expected. Among those less known was an excellent antumb scene by Mr. Parker, which was treated throughout with a great deal of feeling and evinced real merit.

COLLECTION OF MR. CHARLES HARVEY.

Perhaps, on the whole, the finest collection of paintings sold this season was that of Mr. Charles Harvey, of Baltimore. Besides several very well-known works of transatiantic laime there were many works of our own arisists, not only valuable as being those of eminent painters, but interesting as their earlier works. They possess not only an intrinsic, but historic value. When a painter becomes famoug his whole arisist hife and that of his works acquire a peculiar interest, As he develops in life he learns, modifies certain characteristics and eliminates others. His works develop with the man. It is the story of his life to those who know how to read it. For this reason in the present collection the paintings are especially valuable. Many of them give an insight into the earlier life of several of our best artists. We are, as a people, yet far too young in art thoroughly to appreciate the importance of carlier works and sketches of men rapidly becoming known. The quantity of unfinished work there is so not from those of a character likely to be improved by age or to be of any service to the authors themselves or to others. The great success of the collection as an exhibition, and as a sale is mainly attributable to causes easily appreciable by all. It evinces care in its selection. It was good throughout. It was not made all at once or in naste. The fact of the pictures having been disposed of chiefly to a few individuals shows two things—they had a certain standard and a certain value.

"IRRADING THE SCRIPTURES," BY CARL HULNER, one of the most important pictures in the collection, was sold for \$2.05; "Sunday Morning." by N. B. Durand, for \$1.140; "The Younger Brother," by Meyer von irremen, for \$705; "Autrondack Scenery," by F. E. Church, one of his earlier works, with a great deal of power and effect, \$700; "Cayura

These paintings are to be placed on public exhibition at the "Leeds Art Galleries," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, the early part of next week. The collection is equal if not superior to the numerous excellent ones already offered to the public. Without possessing any one of two pre eminently celebrated works, it is one of undisputed merit and even excellence. The whole collection comprises some four numbered paintings. There are several Cole's, one of the original potrfaits by Smart, others of Gretty, with specimens of Church, Huntington and others whose names alone are a guarantee for the excellence of their pictures. An occasion of this kind, where there are so many works of unquestioned merit, and none interior, is one which is not often offered to the public and which cannot fail to be duly appreciated. DIRLTISH ART-COLONEL STUART WORTLEY'S PHOTO-

and none interior, is one which is not otten onered to the public and which cannot fail to be duly appreciated.

BRITISH ART—COLONEL STUART WORTLEY'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

Colonel Stuart Wortley's photographs from nature are works of rare merit. We do not remember, says the London Morning Post, to have seen anything in photography more truthful in character or more thoroughly artistic in treatment than his studies of clouds and waves. They are alike to be admired for skiful management of fight and snade, spritted rendering of atmospheric effects, and singular mellowness and purity of tone. To solve the fleeting graces of expression, whether in sea view or landscape; to show the action of the wind upon the waver; to depict with fidelity the play of sunshine or moonsine upon the waves, and the swift motion of ingit and air, and in every case to preserve not alone the outward forms of things, but their spirit and sentiment as well—these are among the most ardnous triumpas of an artist, whether he work with pencil or camera; and the complete success with which Colonel stuart Wortley has achieved these triumphs proclaims his periect mastery of his art. It is his highest praise to say that his greatest successes are in that department of photography in which success is usually the most difficult of attainment. A mountain is a good "sitter," but not so the heaving ocean. It is comparatively easy to photograph Hills, churches, casties, fruit, flowers, or any other objects of still life, but it is no such easy matter to express the emotion of nature—to picture her in her benignant or passionate moods, to describe the rippings sea silvered with moonshine, or the sun "darting forth his rays from massive panoply of cloud," to image whatsoever taings are lovely and majestic in the external world, illustrating them with exact truth, and sheading over all "the light that hever was by sea or land, the consecration and the poet's dream." All thus, however, has been done to perfection by Colonel Stuart Wortley, who is at sear of the mos

SUICIDE OF LOUIS UJHACY.—Many St. Louisans will recollect this old Hungarian, Louis Ujhacy, who sojourned in this city for a while after Kossuth visited the United States. He was one of the most famous of all the Hungarians who came here. He was the civil governor of the fortress Comora, under General Kiapas, at the close of the Hungarian's revolution, and was saved from the gallows by his life being included in the capitulation of the fortress. He came to this country in company with Kossuth and founded a Hungarian colony in lowa, which delay and founded a Hungarian colony in lowa, which delay and Antonio, Texas, where, 2s the advanced age of seventy-nine years he cut short his days by suicide. Disguist of life, created by constant sukness, and probably the meximanshable desire of returning to his native country, which he could not realize, determined him to put an end to his existence. His memory will ever be respected by those who knew the good and Hungarian patriot.—St. Louis Republicans SUICIDE OF LOUIS UJHACY .- Many St. Louisans

EUROPE.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte's Trial at Tours-The Prosecution and Defence.

Napoleon's Letter of Magna Charta for France.

The Irish Questions and Parties in Parliament.

The steamship Idano, Captain Price, of the Villiams & Guion line, from Liverpool the 23d and Oneenstown the 24th of March, arrived at this port yesterday evening, bringing our special European correspondence and a newspaper mail report in detail of our cable news telegrams, dated to ner day

A telogram from La Creuzot, France, of March 23. reports the commencement of the mining trade strike" riot at that place thus:-

Testerday afternoon work completely ceased at the mine, the men declining to work. They were prevented by threats of violence. A body of miners twice endeavored to get possession of the work-suops and forge, but they were driven back by the workmen.

The British Indian cable was completed. Through out signals excellent.

Mr. Scudamore, Director General of the Postal relegraph Service, entreated the public to avoid sending more messages than necessary to Ireland. The cross Channel cable from Wexford was broken, and until the fault is rectified, none but messages of urgent business or matters of life or death should

A man named O'Malley was sentenced at Galway to five years' penal servitude, for writing a threaten-ing letter to a landlord, at the instigation of one of his tenants, and for a consideration of 16s.

Prince Pierre Bounparte's Trial-Explanation by the Prisoner-Progress of the Tos-By mail telegrams from Tours we have the fol-

ow report in continuous detail of the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte for the homicide of M. Victor Noir. The despatches read in order thus:-

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THE PRISORE IN COURT,

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Prisoner replied that he was merely emphasising his words.
The interior of the court was greatly crowded.
Town tranqui.
Te report that the President and Court had dined with the prisoner is untrue.
TESTIMONY AND ARGUMENTS BY COUNSEL.
M. Milliere gave evidence, stating the circumstances preceding and following the death of Victor Noir. The President reproached this witness for having proposed to the crowd to burst the door of Prince Pierre's house. M. Milliere replied that he was not then aware of the arrival of the Commissary of Police, and that he yielded to an impulse of indignation. The President, while admitting the moderation of the witness' testimody, insisted on his reploach, and asked him why he was armed.
M. Milliere replied that he had received from his wife on his uithdays a small pistol, but it was only a defensive weapon.
The Prince remarked that culrasses and helmets were the only defensive weapons, and that witness deserved no confidence, not having hesitated to state in the Marseillass "that, acquitted or condemned, the Prince would be killed,"
M. Melliere formally denied this statemen, and prayed the Court to protect thin against the insulis

M. Melhere formally denied this statement, and prayed the Court to protect him against the insults of the detendant.

Mattre Floquet, counsel for the Noir family, demarked that M. Melhere should remain in court, but to this M. Grande, the Procureur-Imperial, objected. The jury, however, after deliberating, accided that M. Melhere should remain in court between two generaries.

and armes.

A witness named Challibrat stated that M. Victor
Noir had informed him on the 9th of January that
he was going to see the Prince as a second of M.

Growsett, but asked him not to publish this infor-Prince's servant, deposed that de-coninet, the Prince's servant, deposed that de-fendant said ne had been struck by the biggest of

fendant said he had been struck by the two.

Biguet, a person of independent property, stated that he carried V. Noir to the chemist's skop, and that M. de Fonville told him that neither he nor V. Noir was armed, and that the Prince was the aggressor.

M. de Fonville was then called and denied the first of the statement, but M. Biguet persisted in his

of the statement, but M. Biguet persisted in his evidence.

MM. de la Bruyere, Casanova and de Cassagnac deposed to their having seen traces of a blow on Prince Pierre's face. The fatter witness added that the Prince was sinways armed, even when at home. The advocate Floquet asked M. de Cassagnac where the Prince was struck.

The witness replied that he did not believe the fact

where the Prince was struck.

The witness replied that he did not believe the fact of the blow, but had not closely observed the spot. Mattre Floquet asked if the witness had ever been hurt in an assault with arms with the Prince.

M. de Cassaguac replied ironically that the Prince had never thought to assassinate him.

Mattre Floquet explained that his question had not the signification attributed by M. Cassaguac.

M. Deliarooa was then called, and made perfect as long as the state of the country would permit the establishment of public liberties on a solid basis.

M. Montreux, a chemist, deposed that M. Fonville told him in presence of the corpse that the Prince struck Victor Noir and then fired upon him. The witness denied that M. Fonville had ald that Noir's gloves were intact and buttoned. M. De. La Aseul said he neard from M. de Fonville on the uday of the event that the accused struck Noir before firing on him, but this witness could not aftern it M. de Fonville had said that the blow had been given or received.

eccived. Notwithstanding the questions of the counsel and Notwitistanding the questions of the counsel and president, the winess refused to aftern positively which version he had heard.

Another winess named Kostan deposed that he saw Fouvile leave the house of the Prince, crying murder and received from him his pistol, which was cocked.

A juryman asked the witness if M. Fonville could have fired his pistol and received an ammative

M. Valianton gave evidence, according to which M. Fonville and that if he could have fired he would have killed the Prince.

The sitting closed at dive o'clock.

THE SESSION OF MARCH 23.

TOURS, March 23, 1870.

The court opened at a quarter past eleven A. M. to-day. The examination of witnesses was continued.

The court opened at a quarter past eleven A. M. to-day. The examination of witnesses was continued.

M. Natal, a person of independent property, said that after the event had occurred he heard at the slop of the clemist Motreux that the Prince had been struck, Motreux being recalled said that the witness was a stranger and did not understand what was said. He denied such a statement in his suop. M. Natal maintained his evidence.

Several witnesses were examined to prove that De Fouville said he would have shot the scoundrel if he could have cocked his pistol, and that victor Noir was of genile disposition.

M. Rochefort entered court attended by three gendarmes. His arrival produced a great sensation.

Note was of Real Concession in 1920, and that victor Note was of Real Concession in 1920, and that victor in the Real Court of the Calledge of

A juryman asked the witness if De Fonville could have fired his pistol, and received an affirmative

answer.

M. Valletion gave evidence, according to which De Fouville said that if he could have fired he would have killed the Prince.

Napoleon's Letter—Mogna Charfa as Defined

by Imperialism.

PARIS March 22, 1860.

The Emperor Napoleon has addressed the follow-

ing letter to M. Ohivier:-

In Emperor Napoleon has addressed the following letter to M. Ohivier:—

I think it opportune, under present circumstances, to adopt all reforms required by the constitutional government of the empire, in order to put ad end to the immoderate desire for a change which prevails in certain migds, and also not to leave public comion unsetted by creating instability.

The first place I accord to those reforms which refer to the constitution and the precipatives of the Senate. The constitution of 1502 had above all things to provide the government who the means of establishing authority and order, but it remained to be perfected. But it was accessive that it should remain perfectione, as long as the state of the country would not permit the establishment of public liberties on solid bases. At the present time, when successive changes have gradually created a constitutional regime in harmony with the bases laid down in the prebiscile, it is important to replace in the domain of law all that more specially has reference to the preservation of legislative order, to impress a definite character upon the latest reforms to place the constitution above all controversy, to can upon the Senate—that grand body which contains so many brilliant men—to lend to the new regime their most efficactous concurrence.

men—to tend to the new regame their most enter-cious concurrence.

I therefore request you to come to an understand-ing with your colleagues and lay before me the draft of a Senatus Consuman which shall firmly fix the fundamental dispositions derived from the bieble cite of 1852 and which shall divide the legislative power between the two chambers, and restore to the nation that portion of constituent power it had delegated to me.

ENGLAND.

The English Press and the Eric "Protective" Committee-Parliamentary Proceedings-The Irish Coercion Bill-Royal Christening. Referring to the announcement that the Eric man-agers had declared the stamping and taxing of nined not to permit such shares to be trans and that Mr. Gould had been authorized to assess the expense of any litigation the company might be put to upon the stock of the azgressive parties, the London Rattony and Commercial Journal of March 12 comments as follows:—

If means that any expose of litigation through the action of the Protective Committee will be charged upon the shares of those English gentlemen who joined that committee or sent their shares to it, then the holders of stamped shares may consider themselves doubtly bleased—first in paying their shilling a share for the stamping, and secondly in having the Eric meanagement's legal exponent assessed upon their shares. We confeas we do not see any clearer now than we did at first the advantages to arise from the establishment of the Protective Committee, under the circumstances. We thought, and we still think, the shilling a share subscription very large, and as to litigation, what is there to litigate? The new latter of the Area appear to be lead and the appointment of the circumstances. The only way to change the management, it those going out by rotation; but rectors in room do not see that there was any necessity for stamping the shares, and for the subscription of a shilling a share a for The object could have been accomplished simply by getting each share hold left to send in his shares for registration, and then to give his proxy to some agent appointed to carry out the measure of intrastic new brood into the Direction. This to give his proxy to some agent appointed to carry or measure of infusing new cloud into the Direction, could not possibly nave been open in any shape or the allegation of illegatity.

the altegation of litegatity.

The following are the minority of thirteen who voted against the Irish Coercies bill:—Sir Patrick O'Brien, Sir John Grey, Messra. Bagweil, Bryan, Callan, Darcy, Digby, Heron, M'Mahon, Maguire, Callan, Darcy, Digby, Heron, M'Mahon, Maguire, With a view to the detate in committee on the Occion bill, Mr. Callan obtained a return of "the number of press prosecutions in Ireland under the Treason Felony act and under the ordinary law."

The motion for a Partiamentary select committee

ment.

The Exhibition Buildings in London of 1817, with their surroundings, will accommodate 59,000 people. If the visitors number 1,500 per day it will pay all expenses; if 3,000 a day there will be £28,000 aurulus.

all expenses; if 3,000 a day there will be £28,000 surplus.

The London Court Journal, of the 12th of March, reports as follows:—'The christening of the second son of the Prince and Princess Mary Adelaide, of Teck, took place on Thursday at Kensington paince. The baptismal ceremony was periormed by the Right Rev. the Bisnop of London, assisted by the Right Rev. the Bisnop of London, assisted by the Rev. Evan Nepean and the Rev. W. T. Butlock. The infant son of the Prince and Princess recolved the mames of Francis Joseph Leopold Frederick. The spensors were the Emperor of Austria (represented by his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador). Prince Leopold, Prince Frederick of Wartemberg, the Queen of the Beigians (represented by the Princess Clandine of Teck), the Princess Carlistian, Princess Louise and Miss Burdett Coutts, There were present their Royal Highnesses the Princes and Princes of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, the Duckess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, &c."

OLD WORLD ITEMS.

At Bremen a new steam tugboat company is being The University of Kiew has purchased the library of the deceased Polish savant Mackgowski for 0,00

silver roubles.

Flymouth (Eng.) builders have received threatening letters for having empleyed men from workhouses while receiving full charge for their work.

Gil Migoter, the postition, who saved the first Napoleon from the clutches of the Cossacks when he was leaving Moscow, has recently died in Russia.

The Bavarian Parllament is about to debate the attitude of the Ecumenical Council, and Count Von Bray, the successor of Hohemone, is to be questioned as to his view of the infamionity dogma.

The Danish artist, Fritz Melbre, was died at

The Danish artist, Fritz Metbye, wao died at Shanghae lately, is not to be confounded with the eminent marine painter, Frofessor Metbye, whose name is Anthony, or with his brother Withelm.

In pursuance of the Insperial decree of 1864, 213, 294 Polish families in the kingdom of Poland without real estate had received allotments of land by the close of 1869, and only 75, 728 remain to be provided for in that way.

provided for in that way.

The number of newspapers in Germany in 1860 are ometally reported at 581 political and 1,402 non-political. Of the political only one, viz.—the Kocknische Eckinag—issues above 10,000 copies, rising tewards 15,000; 505 do not exceed 1,000 copies.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books. THE TONE MASTERS (Boston: Lee & Shenard) is work designed to furnish information about music to the young. Under the guise of stories the his-tories of Mozart and Mendelssoon are told, and the reager is instructed in the musical art. The book is well written, and seems to lairly carry out the design of the author.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by S. S. Kandall, New York: J. B. Ford & Co. This book is intended "for the use of common sensois, academies, normal and high schools and other seminaries of instruction." The author, who is the well known Superintendent of Public Schools of the only of New York, has compiled the history in a form that will make it a most acceptable addition to our list of school books. It deserves to be prought into general use. schools, academies, normal and high schools and other